

OIL INDUSTRY IN 3 NATIONS IN 1 HEAD

American Petroleum Institute
Is Organized at Dinner in
Biltmore Hotel.

A. C. BEDFORD IS HONORED

France Bestows Legion of
Honor for Great Part Taken
in Winning War.

Harmony, as never before realized in the petroleum world, was sealed at a dinner last night at the Biltmore, following an all day session of oil men at which the American Petroleum Institute was organized. In the new organization is represented every phase of the petroleum industry in the United States, Canada and Mexico. It embraces both representatives of the Standard Oil Company, and of almost every other corporate oil interest, subsidiary and independent, from the producer to the broker and the consumer who makes the barrel.

At the dinner last night, which was held to celebrate the conferring of the cross of a chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur by the French Government on Alfred C. Bedford, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company and chairman of the National Petroleum War Service Committee, at least tentative Government approval for the new organization was bestowed in a letter from Harry A. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator, in which, after reviewing the services of the committee in the war, he said:

"The National Petroleum War Service Committee, which so effectively and generously cooperated with the Government during the war, will unquestionably see both the wisdom and the necessity of continuing that cooperation to make safe the democracy for which we have fought."

The dinner was marked further by striking tributes from the French and British to the part played in winning the war by American gasoline and oil products. Gaston Liebert, French Consul-General at New York, told the diners that if the flow of gasoline to the western front had not been maintained uninterruptedly by Mr. Bedford and his committee, the French army would have been unable to rush reinforcements by motor truck to Verdun, whither the railroads had been destroyed by long range German artillery.

Capt. Arthur Shagge, R. N., naval attaché at the British Embassy in Washington, revealed that 48 per cent. of the British navy is now driven by oil burning engines.

How It Helped the Navy.

"Four-fifths of our oil supply," he said, "came from the United States. Had it been interrupted by the delay of even a single steamer the result would have been frightful anxiety. Because it was uninterrupted the British navy was able to maintain its marvellous average of cruising an aggregate of more than 7,000,000 miles a month in the waters surrounding the British Isles."

"Without American oil it is only fair to say that 40 per cent. of the British navy would have been paralyzed. It is needless to say that without it 100 per cent. of the air activity would have been impossible."

The new Petroleum Institute, of which Mr. Bedford is slated to be the head, is analogous to the American Iron and Steel Institute in the steel trade. Indicative of the character of yesterday's and last night's gatherings it was stated that probably never before had a man like Mr. Bedford sat around the festive board with such men as Henry L. Doherty, who acted as toastmaster; E. C. Luffin, president of the Texas Company; George S. Davidson, president of the Gulf Refining Company; Judge M. J. Byrne, president of the Independent Oil Men's Association; E. L. Doherty, president of the Mexican Petroleum Company; R. L. Welch, general counsel of the Western refiners; the presidents of several of the State Standard Oil companies and numerous other officials of that organization.

The presentation of the Legion of Honor to Mr. Bedford was accompanied with striking ceremony. The main ballroom of the Biltmore was bowed in the flags of the United States and the Allies. The formation of the Petroleum Institute is the direct outgrowth of the war activities of the petroleum men, who, as was pointed out last night, have cooperated with the Government almost wholly without Government regulation of any sort. First steps were taken at a meeting held in Atlantic City early in December. To-day's meeting adopted the by-laws, and the organization will be completed by the election of officers at a meeting to be held in Chicago March 27.

Bedford Tells of War Work.

Mr. Bedford in his speech of acceptance of the honor from France gave this account of the achievement of the American oil industry during the war:

"The contributions of America of petroleum products to the Allies amounted to 40 per cent. of the total. The basic problem of our petroleum industry was to see to it that there should be a sufficient production of crude oil, and that the prices should not unduly advance."

"The second problem was transportation—both in the sense of getting the oil to the refineries and then of delivering the various petroleum products where they were needed to do their work."

"When America entered the war representatives of the various oil com-

panies gathered at Washington at the request of the Government as part of the Council of National Defense. Every oil man in the country was mobilized.

"The western front depended almost entirely on American oil. Russia, Rumania, the Caucasus, Serbia, were closed. The aggregate production of the United States in 1914, 296,000,000 barrels, had jumped in 1918 to 344,000,000 barrels, each succeeding year a new high, and almost every succeeding month, a record."

"Nevertheless the crude oil consumption in 1917 exceeded the production, necessitating withdrawal from storage, while in 1918 the consumption in crude oil here reached the huge total of 357,000,000 barrels."

"A continually greater proportion of the gasoline was extracted from the crude oil, ranging from 29,200,760 fifty gallon barrels in 1914 to an estimated 71,216,000 barrels in 1918.

"When the war closed the American tankers afloat had increased 615,507 gross tons, and 51 per cent. of the total tonnage of the tankers in service between this country, Great Britain, France and Italy was American owned. Thirty-four per cent. was British owned. Because of the great increase in tonnage at the close of the war we were exporting each month for war purposes, 2,200,000 barrels of fuel oil, 150,000 barrels of motor gasoline, 500,000 barrels of kerosene, 175,000 barrels of aviation naphtha, and our exports of fuel oil to Great Britain, France and Italy in 1918 represented an increase of 200 per cent. over 1914 and 28 per cent. over 1917."

"We were fortunate in being able to cooperate with Dr. Garfield of the United States Fuel Administration and Mr. Requa, Director-General of the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration. I desire to pay high tribute to their fairness and broadmindedness and splendid cooperation."

Those at Speaker's Table.

Fuel Director Garfield was unable to be present at the dinner. He was represented by M. L. Requa. Others at the speakers' table were Henry L. Doherty, Alfred C. Bedford, Consul-General, Gaston Liebert, Capt. Maurice Loyer, French navy; Capt. Lucien Pierre Francois La-tourrette, French navy; Capt. Arthur Shagge, Naval Attaché, British Embassy; M. le Comptroller-General, French High Commission; Dr. W. H. Nichols, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; William M. Calder, George D. Pratt, Martin W. Littleton, William Boyd, C. R. E. Wheeler, Thomas A. O'Donnell, director of production, oil division, United States Fuel Administration; C. A. Palanca, Italian Ministry of Shipping; Engineer Camillo Cerutti, Italian Military Mission; E. C. Luffin, Lieut.-Col. Alfred W. Wilton, R. L. Welch, Alfred E. Marling, Consul Henri Gotan and George T. Wilson.

ELIOT BIDS CAPITAL SHARE WITH LABOR

Partnership on Profit Dividing Plan Called Industrial Salvation.

Boston, March 14.—A programme for cooperation between capital and labor designed to bring about "a just settlement of industrial strife" was outlined to-day by Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, at a legislative hearing on a bill for the appointment of a special commission to study the hours of labor in Massachusetts industries.

As a final basis for his programme Dr. Eliot proposed:

"General adoption of a genuine partnership system between the capital and the labor engaged in any given works or plant, whereby the returns to capital and labor alike after the wages are paid shall vary with the profits of the establishment, the percentage of the profit going to payroll being always much larger than that going to shareholders or owners, and payroll never being called on to make good losses. As a means of seeing to it that the partnership accounts they should always be represented in the directorate."

He advocated universal adoption of cooperative management and discipline, increased welfare provisions for employees, abandonment of "the conception that capital is the natural enemy of the labor and that unscrupulous laborers are traitors to their class," and of "the idea that it is desirable for workers of any sort to work as few hours in a day as possible" and "absolute rejection of the notion that leisure rather than steady work should be the main object of life."

Dr. Eliot summed up his views of the principles which should govern both capital and labor as follows:

"Willing adoption by both parties of the methods of conciliation, arbitration and ultimate decision by a national Government board as sufficient means of bringing about just and progressive settlements of all disputes between capital and labor."

"Recognition by both parties that a new and formidable danger threatens civilization, and that all good citizens of the republic should unite to suppress anarchy and violent socialism and to secure to all sorts and conditions of men life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"Acceptance of the truth that the democracy which is to be made safe in the world does not mean equality of possessions or powers, or a dead level of homogeneous and monotonous society, but, on the contrary, the free cultivation of indefinitely diversified human gifts and capacities, and liberty for each individual to do his best for the common good."

PLEDGES JAPAN TO CURB EMIGRATION

Viscount Ishii Says League Covenant Will Not Disturb Treaty With America.

OPPOSED TO RACIAL BARR

Geo. W. Wickersham Insists United States Cannot Quit Europe Now.

Viscount K. Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, said at the annual dinner of the Japan Society in the Hotel Astor last night that even if the League of Nations covenant is modified by the introduction of an article forbidding racial discrimination his country will continue to impose restrictions upon the emigration of her laboring classes to the United States. He called attention to the fact that the present treaty between Japan and the United States provides for the free entry and residence of Japanese in this country, and emphasized the fact that in spite of this treaty the Japanese Government imposes strict restrictions upon emigration. This, he said, would continue to be the policy of Japan.

Viscount Ishii and Viscountess Ishii were guests of honor at the banquet, which was attended by 800 Japanese and Americans. The other speakers were George W. Wickersham, formerly Attorney-General of the United States, who discussed the League of Nations, and J. W. Robertson Scott, editor of the Asiatic Monthly of Tokio. Mr. Wickersham presided.

The major portion of the Japanese Ambassador's address was devoted to the problem of race discrimination and race prejudice, which he said had been a fruitful source of discontent and uneasiness among nations in the past and which promises to be an increasingly disturbing element for the peace of the future unless a proper remedy be found for the matter at the opportune moment.

Have Fought a Common Foe.

"If the foremost object of the great conference now sitting in Paris is to establish a solid and permanent peace upon the earth," he said, "nothing would more effectively contribute to the attainment of this object than the timely elimination of this cause of international discord. In this world war the Asiatics have fought side by side with Anglo-Saxons, Latins and Slavs against the common foe, and the single and unmingled object of the war was the maintenance of international justice and the establishment of a durable peace."

And now when this war for international justice is about to come to a happy termination, and when the world league for permanent peace is being contrived, why should this question of race prejudice, race discrimination and race humiliation alone be left unremedied?

"The constitution for a League of Nations would not be worthy of the great world conference if it omitted the necessary provision for the remedy of this conspicuous injustice arising out of the race question. It may be added in order to avoid possible misunderstanding that this question of straightening out the existing injustice of racial discrimination should be considered independently of the question of labor or immigration. The one is principally economic in its nature, while the other is essentially a question of sentiment, of legitimate pride and self-respect."

Must See Europe Through.

In his discussion of the League of Nations project Mr. Wickersham asserted that the United States must see Europe through to the end, leaving our European associates alone to struggle with the conditions following war, while we have the most critical moment of our efforts.

"But a moment's reflection," he said, "will show the impossibility of such action."

"The American President, with at least the tacit approval of the American people, formulated the terms and conditions of peace which were to follow our military efforts. These terms and conditions have been accepted substantially by allies and enemies alike as the basis of peace. They involve the establishment of peace without the continued active participation of the American nation in the continued enforcement of their provisions. They involve the establishment in Europe of a number of new nations organized on the basis of nationality. These nations are composed of people unaccustomed to self-government, jealous of their neighbors, accustomed to strife and animosities. They must be led and directed and made to feel that behind them is the organized and combined force of the great Powers sympathetically associated for their protection."

TWO HURT IN STRIKE FIGHT.

Ex-Servicemen Charge Pickets at Passaic Mill.

Three hundred textile strikers picketing the New York Belting and Picking Company plant at Passaic were charged yesterday by a flying wedge of twenty discharged soldiers with assault and battery. In an assault policeman, and two men were hurt. John Guozowitz was fined \$5 for attempting to wrest a club from one of the soldiers. He failed to get the stick and was rapped heavily on the head. The mob gathered when it was reported that the concern was going to open its doors.

Five hundred families are now being cared for by the union relief fund and the strikers have appealed to the city to aid them. It was said the reserve fund is practically exhausted. There are indications that all of the big mills will reopen Monday, leaving the strikers to return to work or not as they choose.

LET SOLDIERS COME HOME, FRANCE ASKS

Rush Peace Treaty Regardless of League Plan, Says Gen. Taufflieb.

A separate and distinct peace treaty not involving a covenant of a League of Nations, but an instrument that will permit of the immediate return to their homes of the hundreds of thousands of French soldiers is the most pressing necessity of the present international situation, according to Major-Gen. Emil Taufflieb, commander of the thirty-seventh Army Corps of the French army, who has been a visitor in America for the past few weeks.

Gen. and Mme. Taufflieb, who are returning to France on the Leviathan to-day, talked with a representative of THE SUN in their apartment at the St. Regis yesterday. Gen. Taufflieb was careful to make it plain that he expressed his personal opinions and must not be regarded as an official pronouncement. It was the General's first visit to America and before venturing into a discussion of problems concerned with the cessation of the war requested his deep appreciation be noted for the courtesies extended to him by the office of the American Government.

Mme. Taufflieb is an American and was formerly Mrs. Trenor Park of this city. Gen. Taufflieb wears the Croix de Guerre with two palms, the insignia of the Legion of Honor, and until he obtained leave of absence following the signing of the armistice had been a divisional commander of the French army since July 28, 1914.

Germany's Claws May Grow.

Visions of a future war in which Germany and Russia—and possibly Japan—may be aligned against America, France, Great Britain and Italy were, in the General's mind while he discussed the present international situation. He said: "There can be no more war at once. Of course not. The German tiger's claws have been clipped, but they may grow again, and that is what must be kept in mind. In forty or fifty years—oh, well, it is impossible to say what might happen."

"The League of Nations, yes. It is a beautiful idea, but possibly very hard to apply. But first of all must come peace and the covenant of the league will take care of itself. It is now four years since the fighting stopped and the French soldier who is not interested in the philosophic outcome is still wondering who he has to fight."

Gen. Taufflieb said he had only read the covenant of the League of Nations in English. He thought until he reads it in French that he might have missed some of the finer shades of meaning that may be within the document. But of one thing he was sure, and that was that a police power strong enough to enforce

any decision of the league against any power on earth must be included or the document is not worth the paper it is written on.

Frowns on the Boycott.

"Of what use," he asked, "is a boycott or a commercial ostracism of a nation that is self-supporting? It is like this. An individual is an offender. He is called before the judge. The judge interprets the law, but it is only the power to enforce the law in civilized countries that makes the judge's decision worth anything."

"It is a beautiful idea," the General repeated. "But it is like this," and he counted the nations he referred to off on the fingers of his left hand. "It is France, England, America and Italy, and we must be strong enough to defend ourselves against the other half of the world. Russia is likely to be under German domination. That might mean an enemy of 250,000,000 people and—and again I say this is my own opinion—there might be Japan. Volla, we must have an army and we must have a navy. The women in France are for the League of Nations. They think it will stop wars. Perhaps if it can be applied next year."

Gen. Taufflieb again careful to say that he was expressing his own opinion only, said that it would be several years before Germany could be admitted to the League of Nations as has been planned. "Perhaps," he said, "when Germany is broken up into a lot of small republics we could admit them one by one, but to admit the Germany we remember as the German Empire would be only to again admit a wolf among the lambs."

SUBWAY JARS COST \$50,500.

Construction Company Must Pay for Building's Vibrations.

A verdict for \$50,500 in favor of the Hamilton Building Company against the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company was rendered in Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff company owns a ten story building at Times and Greenwich streets. This building, which was erected in 1889, now sways and vibrates, according to witnesses, because of the subway underneath it.

The defence admitted the building may not be as steady as when it was put up but submitted reports of engineers representing the Public Service Commission that little damage had been caused the plaintiff property. The jury deliberated only a short time.

Shaw Challenges Taft to Debate.

William H. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, to debate the proposed constitution of the League of Nations in any city of the East or West, it was announced last night by Henry A. Wise Wood, who said he had been authorized by Mr. Shaw to issue the challenge.

To Be Governor of Barcelona.

Manolis, March 14.—Senator Montaner has been appointed governor of Barcelona, where there has been considerable trouble lately owing to strikes and Catalonian agitation.

The Kind of Peace League the Republicans Want

While the New York Sun (Ind.) says that "President Wilson's plan is dead," after thirty-seven Republican Senators had signed a round robin declaring that the Constitution of the League of Nations in the form now proposed should not be accepted by the United States, the Baltimore Sun (Ind. Dem.) reminds us that the "leading Republican critics of the proposed constitution have not put themselves on record as opposed to any League of Nations, but merely to the particular plan now before the Peace Conference. And Senator Capper (Rep.) of Kansas thinks that "the cuffing and buffeting President Wilson's League of Nations plan is getting, is a good thing for the President and for the country," and in the end "the League of Nations is coming as certainly as daylight follows darkness," according to *The Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.).

Read THE LITERARY DIGEST this week for a comprehensive survey of editorial opinion throughout the United States as to the Republican opposition to the League in its present form and the suggestions made for its revision.

Other articles of very great interest are:

Must Lady Nicotin Follow John Barleycorn?

A Press Summary of the Organized Efforts Being Made to Prohibit or Limit the Use of Tobacco

Deeds and Misdeeds of Congress

Europe Hoping We Will Join the League

How Our Enemies Can Pay the War Bill

Living and Dead Science in the Schools

The World's Weights and Measures

Rest as a Business Proposition

End of the Censor's Reign of Terror

The Future of Mary Garden

A Catholic Predicament in Alsace-Lorraine

The Church in the Present Discord

Best of the Current Poetry

News of Banking and Finance

Doubts About Our "Labor Crisis"

England's Housing Plans

The Bolshevik Fiasco in Argentina

European Hunger and Prejudice

A New Electric-Heating Record

German Academic Prestige Lost

England's "Strange Undergraduates"

Welcoming Home Our Soldiers

The Y. M. C. A.'s Mistake

Nations in Rebirth—"Greece"

Personal Glimpses of Men and Events

Striking Illustrations, Including Maps and Cartoons

"The Digest" in High-Class Hotels

Managers and owners of high-class hotels throughout the country are making THE LITERARY DIGEST a necessary part of the equipment of their reading rooms. The average family of guests in a big hotel is drawn from every section of the country and in selecting the "Digest" as the favorite magazine shrewd judgment is exercised because THE LITERARY DIGEST, "all the magazines in one," is a real economy and being neither local nor sectional in its appeal,

fills the bill. Every hotel guest who reads it, no matter whence he came, is sure to find it suited to his needs. It gives the casual searcher for information just that crisp, newsy, condensed summary of national and world events of the moment that he needs. At the same time it gives the careful student of events just those authoritative view-points that he requires. As it is neither biased nor parochial it suits everybody and pleases everybody.

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